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BRESHAD AT THE PRIZADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECONS-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1915.

The demand is greatest at the top; the supply at the bottom is inexhaustible.

Stop Hiding the Light Under a Bushel WHO is responsible if shippers within 1000 miles of Philadelphia are not aware that they can save from 15 to 55 cents a hundred pounds on freight from the Pacific coast by shipping it through the Panama Canal to this city by water instead of sending it by the all-rail route? The Corn Exchange National Bank has absolved itself from responsibility by setting forth, in its official organ, the specific rates on various kinds of goods by both routes, and by calling attention to the importance of gathering return cargoes to make the voyage profitable both ways for the ships engaged in the trade.

Three great lines of railroad have terminals here. The development of the traffic from the interior to this port will benefit them, just as the expansion of trade with the Pacific coast through the canal has already provided new business for them. They are now carrying westward to points in the interior freight which they could not have touched if it had been sent overland. There is no other port on the seaboard better situated for transshipment of cargoes. And no other city is more deeply interested in the development of such trade. The port is still in its infancy, even though it is the second in the country already. When every commercial organization here devotes itself to setting forth the attractions of our waterfront, and when every business man dealing with producers in the interior exerts himself to bring freight here and sets the example by insisting that his goods be billed to Philadelphia instead of to New York, and when the ratiroads co-operate with the other interests, it will be possible for the Corn Exchange Bank to issue another statement showing the results of a concerted effort to lead both coasts into the pleasant fields of prosperity through the gates of this harbor.

Worth While in Time of Stress

THERE is scarcely any wos to which man Lis heir that in the hour of his distress does not lead him to turn to a woman. In these tense days, when the terrors of war abroad and the suffering of the unemployed at home have united to tax the spirit of generosity and test our charity to the uttermost. it is, as usual, to the women that the world has looked.

They have demonstrated in a thousand instances a capacity for organization and administration, executive ability, far-seeing judgment and marvelous initiative. They have taken up tasks that strong men might well have hesitated to accept and they have achieved, in endless series, greater and greater success.

They are doing today, under the most unusual difficulties, the work of men, and they are doing it just as well as men ever did it. A world crisis has put them to the test and they have met it splendidly. But they have not enough intelligence to vote, it is averred. What a pity that Nature has fitted them for everything but the ballot! At least the women could be expected to show as good judgment in voting as do the men who persist in refusing to give them the chance.

The Mexican Killing Fest

VILLA did not escape a violent death when he was shot and stabled. He only postponed it. Nothing but the most alert vigilance has preserved his life thus far. If the Carrangistas do not get him, some one of his own followers will deal the fatal blow.

Government in Mexico has degenerated into a killing fest. The life of no political or military leader is worth 24 hours' purchase. Patriotism is not even a name. The rule is, every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. And this is happening in a fertile country, richly blessed of heaven in natural resources, and amidst a population of humble people who would like nothing better than to be left alone to earn their Hwing.

Perhaps, when a fust fate has overtaken the false leaders of a docile people, peace may bleasom in the wretched devastation that is being now wrought by the rival banditti.

Who Is the Typical American?

TRVIN S. COBB says that it is George M. Cohan, and explains that he does not forget the existence of either Theodore Howevelt or Sitting Bull. But some one may ask who George Cohan is, as Senator Lodge wanted his son-in-law to explain to him whether Connie Mack was a man or a he and of underwear. For their benefit it may be said that Colian is engaged in the trade which Shakespeare made famous, and that he has written dramms beyond the power of into great genius to create, and has acted them in a way that would have made the Strattord player throw up his hands in

Before agreeing with Mr. Cobb the Anxious eacher after the Type would like to know trat he regards as typically American. If it in imancial success, then Mr. Cohan is elimills. He has accumulated a hirge amount of money, if we may believe his press agents, That is what made the late Pleypont Morway distinguished. John D. Rockefeller and Anfrew Carnerio are rivale of the agile actorremailst in the accumulation of cash; and Weverlinums, a distinguished Western Larrent, prior up more millions than Mr. new old the many as the own. All these

was regarded as a great man, and the tradionce called typical of what this ecuntry could produce. There are old-fashioned persons so far behind the times that they would object if we should mention the author of "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway" in the same paragraph with either of these one-

time distinguished Americans. And there are others who would not disagree if we should say that not Cohan but Cobb is the typical American. Can any one give a better answer to this burning ques-

"Pell-Mell to a Veto"

FOR months Councils has nullified the new housing law by refusing to provide funds wherewith to render it effective. This procedure has met with a stinging rebuke in the courts. A mandamus has been issued to compel Councils to comply with the statutes. The Organization fears that its appeal to the higher courts will meet with failure. It has no leg to stand on, for its manikins, who legislate for it instead of for the people, are in open and deliberate defiance of the law.

But they will not have good housing. They are determined to perpetuate the profitable system of make-shift houses in which the poor are compelled to live. They intend, if they can, to prevent citizens from enjoying the ordinary comforts to which they are entitled when they pay rent. They base their obstinacy on a muddle of sophistry, declaring that the rules and regulations demanded by the State would be confiscatory, and some going so far as to maintain that the poor ought not to have bathtubs, would not know what to do with them if they did have them, and on general principles should be kept in filth so long as possible.

To the end that they may give legal force to their position, they now propose to ask the Legislature of Pennsylvania to rescind one of the best statutes ever enacted by that body and substitute for it a toothless, meaningless law, which would have no other effect than providing jobs for numbers of hangerson. They have the gall to go before the Legislature, while still in open defiance of the law, and demand a new law. They deliberately ask the Commonwealth to smear itself with legislative dishonesty. They boast that they control enough votes in Harrisburg to do as they will and carry out their plan for further plundering of the weak and

It so happens, however, that Governor Brumbaugh knows something of conditions and feels upon him the burden of relief. He sensed this move before it happened. He issued, as it were, a warning when he took the oath of office:

In this great industrial State it is our duty to pay definite attention to the housing prob-lem. Every family should be housed in a home that is private, sanitary, safe and at-tainable at a reasonable rental. I urge your attention to this important problem. We cannot breed good citizens in disgraceful

"We cannot breed good citizens in disgraceful houses," The object of Councils moves in relation to the housing law is to perpetuate disgraceful houses. It is rushing pell-mell to a veto.

Money Seeking a Job

LOUR DOLLARS applied for every dollar job that the Pennsylvania Railroad had to give last week. Money is out of work and is seeking it at every point where there is any prospect of earning a living wage. The bond sale a few days ago demonstrated that 4 per cent, untaxed securities could be sold without any difficulty. The readiness of \$200,000,000 to invest in Pennsylvania Railroad 41/2 per cent. bonds, although only \$49,-000,000 worth was offered, is stronger proof that there is money enough available for every big improvement which this city or any feasible enterprise in this city wishes to undertake. Money is cheap and seeking work. Now is the time for those with jobs for it to take advantage of the favorable conditions.

What the Groundhog Would Like to See WHEN the groundhog comes out of his hole today he will look upon a very different world from that which met his gaze twelve months ago. If he does not lose his head in the whirlof conflicting passions which surround him, he will prove that he is a better animal than many two-legged citizens who look with contempt upon his furry insignificance.

The prospects are that he will gaze toward the scene of conflict with calm imperturbability, declare his absolute neutrality, hope for an early peace through the decisive victory of the worthler contestant and then go about his business. But he will not make the mistake of demanding a patched-up peace before any one is licked. The law of the groundhog is the survival of the fittest.

Milton had the Senate filibuster in mind when he wrote that they also serve who make the others wait.

When a man is dissatisfied with his lot it is usually because he wants something for which he is not willing to pay the price.

When one reflects that yesterday was Straw Hat day in San Diego one is impressed with the versatility of a country which can provide all kinds of climate at the same time.

good many years, but his memory is kept green in Philadelphia, if not anywhere else Philadelphians are thrifty enough to prefer the 3 and 4 per cent. interest paid by the

St. Charles the Martyr has been dead a

private savings banks to the 2 per cent. paid at the Postoffice. The "fierce counter charge" with which the Canadian troops repulsed a German assault was mild in comparison with the charges seen in the Philadelphia stores on bargain

Many men who never gave a thought to international politics or to the philosophy of history until the armies began to fight are explaining the causes of the war as if they knew something about them.

daya

The spectre of Hunger, the new ally of the Allies, has taken the field. The bakers in Germany must cut down their baking to three-quarters the usual amount, and in Austria only to per cent, of wheat flour may so well to make break. Barkly, rection the

IS WAR RECONCILABLE WITH CHRISTIANITY?

If Waged in Behalf of Certain Legitimate Objects, Says Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, it Is the Righteons Course.

REPEATEDLY the question has been asked, Does the war in Europe reveal the futility of Christianity? Or, Does the war show the impotence of the Christian Church to bring to pass the peaceable ideals of the Master? These questions, in perhaps the majority of minds, can be satisfactorily answered. Not God is on trial, but men; not Christianity, but the world. Nevertheless, the cataclysm beyond the sea has provoked many expressions of doubt as to the efficacy of Christanity and the power of the Christian Church to cope with the conditions in the world which made this bitter war possible. There have been more than expressions of doubt and pessimism, there have been open attacks. A most remarkable utterance on the relation between war and the teachings of Jesus is that of the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, of Brooklyn. It deals with the subject positively, rather than negatively. He says:

"No spurious patriotism can thwart the fair dealing of God, nor can the Christian faith for a new heaven and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness be blighted by the apocalypse of hell which we watch

with agonizing hearts in Europe today. "Moreover, we approach the New Testament as the classic of the truth filled with a grand instinct that defensive war, when directed against unbearable tyranny or ruthless invasion of right and territory, is a national act of nobility and sacrifice. There are wars and wars, and no amount of argument will convince a normal mind that the Maccabees or William the Silent or George Washington or Havelock at Lucknow's Residency were rebels against the divine government, usurpers of the order of heaven's kingdom here; nor that the objects for which they contended were vile and disreputable. I maintain that Christianity, rightly understood, does not forbid active interference in behalf of causes more precious than even

When Moral Interests Are Imperiled

It does command us not to fear the armed bully who can kill the body, and after that can do no more. It incites us to a contempt for physical danger when moral interests are gravely imperiled. It exults in the memory of those heroes of peace and of war who counted not their lives dear unto them. It threatens the penalties of Heaven against the wicked trespassers who delight in bloodshed. And its general tenor leaves no room for reasonable doubt that unspeakable iniquities, such as human slavery, must be abolished at any hazard to peace.

"The exhortation to love our enemies at once suggests the query whether or not we sincerely regard them with genuine benevolence by allowing them to ride roughshod over the defenseless and the poor. Since when has it conduced to any sort of betterment that men should capitulate to the thug and leave the virtuous at his mercy? The destroyer is not chastened by allowing him an unchecked course. The spoiled and prodigal son is not restored to decency and good behavior by indulging his drunken and dissolute practices. The criminal is not likely to reform by being told that the officer of the law shall not resist his depredations.

The Cowardice of Non-resistance

"On the other hand, such an unthinkable acquiescence would increase the evils of the powers that prey and augment their own wretchedness and infamy. Love unlimited by moral considerations betrays everything, and not least, those on whom it sets its maudlin desires. Society would crumble beneath the pressure of the havoc wrought by an attitude of non-resistance to evil; the functions of civilized states would be paralyzed. We can hate sin while we love the sinner; we can strive for the well being of those who oppose us while we offer them a sturdy repulse. But we cannot permit truth, justice and equity to be swallowed up in a gulf of anarchy.

"Again, the teachings of Jesus were framed in the terms of Oriental thought; terms which never anticipated the literalism which has been the curse of Biblical exegesis. Utterances rich in symbolism and imagery, owing their impressiveness to the imagination which clothed them, and addressed to the ears of all generations, are robbed of their essential meaning or distorted beyond recognition when the worshiper of the letter exaggerates that at the expense of the spirit.

Blowing Up Civilization

"Jesus was the supreme idealist, but He also possessed an unequaled sanity. He drove home the loftiest truth in uncompromising, vivid word pictures, devoid of qualification, and making no pretense to cover the whole range of possible contingencies. He also linked that truth with the actual breathing life of plain men and women, and to such purpose that the common people heard Him gladly. When He instructs us to turn the other cheek to the smiter, we remember that He did not do this, but rebuked the creature that smote Him. When He tells us to go the second mile with a ruffler who has already commandeered the first we see in that picturesque allusion the reality that no sacrifice is too great to win a soul from its dark ways of hate. We know that we must not allow envy and vengeance and mere lust of reprisal to drag us down to their level. But we do not apprehend that we must stand by in sheepish docility while civilization is being blown up.

"For the Master recognized war to this extent, that He drew a parallel from the strategies of a king who watched anxiously the progress of an invading army on his borders. He commended the centurion's discipline, and like His great servant, St. Paul, He had a tender place in His heart for the soldier. St. Peter carried a sword to the scene of the treachery of Judas and used it there. Jesus sternly rebuked him for his rash act, because the Divine Sufferer chose to win by higher means than the sword. That it was at His biddance is evident from His own words in reference to the attending legions of angels, who would have made a short shrift of His persecutors had He invoked their aid. But He knew that physical violence reacts and that they who take to it shall perish by it, as they are perishing now, and will continue to perish.

Peace, Falsely So Called

"However skilfully they prepare, however vast the extent of their preparations, nations which deify war are finally crushed beneath the juggernaut to which they have offered their obiations. When the temple at Jerusalem was being defied by the gready purveyors who bought and rold, Josea aross in morel wight and majesty and draw them out. The terminateur display of sucreged .

GATHERING WEIGHT



reverence blazing from His eyes overwhelmed those hucksters for gain.

"It is not our favorite reminiscence of the Christ, but it has its place, and meaning. It shows us how awful goodness can be. It sanctioned the ringing protests of all His servants who have boldly stood athwart the path of the pirate and challenged his policies. Defensive war waged in behalf of legitimate objects, such as the honor of woman and the freedom of man, is a heaven of heavens above the desolation which the tyrant and the bloodless sycophant miscall peace.

"It is infinitely more moral and in harmony with all we can discover concerning God's intentions than even a tacit denial of falth and freedom. Once more, we are wise to keep well in view the significant fact that whatever Jesus said was intended for the most advanced stages of human development. Yet so long as the race has not attained those stages we must adapt the principles of the New Testament to the exigencles of our times. They are unintelligible until the family of man has attained a given degree of spiritual perception. They are incapable of complete realization while large portions of the human race revel in alaughter and put their trust in armaments.

A Premature Millennium

"Slavery was never directly attacked in the New Testament. But once the slave knew that he was also a man and a brother, his bonds were doomed. Wherever the New Testament has been received, slavery has been rejected. We grow impatient with the slow movements of divine machinery, and would fain precipitate a premature millennium. Such a fictitious state would end in worse disaster than any we now confront, and the Gospel does not favor the attempt.

"Already the most persistent militants are clamoring at the bar of Christianized public opinion to be heard in their own defense. And kings and statesmen will have to reckon with that opinion when this ruinous conflict has ended as they have never reckoned with it before. Its indignation is deep, is irresistible, is divinely inspired. The Church of God is not so inert and helpless as some would have us believe.

"The social order which has been top heavy with feudalism and absorbed in heroworship, and so morally stupid as to claim for human dust, still dust, though robed in the meretricious pomp of obsolete regalia, those titles and honors which belonged to God alone, will pass away forever."

ON TALKING IN ELEVATORS

Some "Don'ts" for the "Book of Downtown Etiquette." From the Chicago Evening Post.

WHEN the "Book of Downtown Etjquette" comes to be written, we trust that the first "don't" will be: Don't speak aloud the name of an ac-uaintance when met in a crowded ele-

And the second rule should be like unto it:

Don't discuss anything, not even the weather, in a crowded elevator. For a crowded elevator is like a lecture

platform under intensive conditions. It is a rostrum, around which a breathless audience is gathered. Any word uttered catches instantly the whole and eager attention of the car, because usually the car has nothing else to selze upon in order to pass the time of ascent or descent.

It is, thus, just as if the word tossed across to a friend were spoken loudly from a lecture platform. It cannot go to the friend's ear alone. Other auditors are crowded too closely about.

In the same way the mere calling out of a friend's name before the tense audience in the car has the effect of introducing to a lecture crowd a speaker who has nothing at all to say. His would-be hearers fix their eyes expectantly upon the personality thus revealed to them and expect it to offer something for their entertainment. The failure to do so seems to produce a sort of silent contempt.

The whole performance is uncomfortable. Which means that it is bad manners. "No Talking Allowed" would be an elevator sign that many a harassed citizen would bless.

On Parboiling

From the Emporia Gazette.

From the Emporia Gazetta.

"To the Editor of the Gazette-Sir: Having heard you are an authority on cooking, I write to ask, would you advise perbolling a goose?

"E. D. C., 100 Exchange."

A woman who perbolls a goose, a chicken, or a turkey should be arrested and sent to a detantion home. There is no surer way to make good fow! Inste like basewood than to perboll it; and no animal is so old that it should have to endure that foolish treatment. Dry pick your goose, put him or her, he the case may be, in the even so, use your head and your bastlag appen sad trust to Feweritence, and you will be reveared. Famoulting is one of the armes of a depositate, age.

PROPHET GROVER'S WHOLESALE OPTIMISM

He's a Rough and Ready Prognosticator, But He Isn't Stingy, and in This Important Respect He Far Outclasses Mme. Thebes, of Paris.

F THE daily weather reports that sift in I THE daily weather reports that their from Washington bore you with their monotonous repetitions or provoke you because of their reserved and cautious tone cast them aside and study the portents with Prophet Grover, of Kansas City. This Missouri seer may not be able to specify just what hour of what day you will need your goloshes and your bumbershoot, but he does come up beaming with a handful of smiling and sunny months that should help us to jog along pleasantly until New Resolution Day,

Measuring the tendencies of certain old and new planets that are hesitating and one-stepping about in the solar system, according to the latest standardized dips and glides, he proclaimed that after January 19 the weather for the month should be about normal, consisting of cool, cold and very cold spells, with about the average amount of rain or snow in most localities.

Keeps His Place in the Sun The very cold spells have failed to ma-

terialize for this particular region, though up in Erie and northern New York the prophecy has held good. If Philadelphia complains of unseasonable mildness, Grover can come right back at us and say, Look at what happened in Erie and Conestoga, in the same meteorological plane and subject to the same sidereal influences. "If something gets out of whack in eight or ten counties or so don't old it up to me," Grover will say. "What's eight or ten counties, anyhow, when a chap's good enough to focus his forecast on your whole blooming Union and spread that forecast to cover a full round year. Your Government won't do it, and you spend oodles of money on men who fritter away their time adjusting the apparatus of wind-motors and triple-geared barometers. I've only got an old second-hand telescope and a ten-foot shelf of almanacs, the latest astronomical charts and the bucket of common sense I always keep beside my deak."

This will give you an idea of the whimsical side of this Kansas City optimist. He is what you might call a rough prognosticator, almost the last of his ilk to retain his place in the sun. Scientists smile indulgently when they read his forecasts, and then attempt to explain why no one should pay any heed to him. They don't explain why not, because they state their case in language that no one who is not in their own little circle of acad-emicians can understand. If they could get down to the phraseology of "Alice In Wonderland" and attack Grover with raw Anglo-Saxon roots, and verbs spiced with a few slang idloms of the day, it is possible that they might reduce him to a pulp and get us all interested in the theory of meteorological cross-currents. Pending that distant day it will remain our pleasure to listen to the man who sees silver linings from his humble observatory on the bluffs of the Missouri

Silver Linings for 1915 Grover sees ahead into a normal February,

with the worst part of the month from February 1 to 19. March will be warmer than usual, and April will be warmer and drier than usual. May will be about as usual, only a little more so, followed by a cooler than the average June, blessed with a sufficiency of rain. July will match June in this respect, and August promises to behave itself as an average August should. September will follow the example of August, but as the leaves begin to fall we must prepare for a cooler autumn. October, November and December will be cooler than their wont.

Lest the cynic be disposed to sneer at the noncommittal form of Prophet Graver's prophesy, we bid him pause and read the rainbow codicil to the forecast:

The weather conditions for the year 1915 should cause the agricultural growth to be enormous and result in larger crops than last year, and be followed by enormous crops in the Southern Hemisphere from September, 1915. to March, 1916.

Anybody Can Predict Evil

D. A. N. Grover, of Kansas City, may not be in the same class as Mme. Thebes, of Paris, as a herald of cataclysons. He never permits even the shadow of disaster to edge its way between the pages of his forecasts. Any half-witted Mcki medicine man can predict evil, saye Grover, and it is a symptom of feeble-mindedness to do so. To consuit the stars in their courses and read augusties of good is something that always. demands officiency and ingenuity, likewise proge. If you really still and good comer

you have injured no one's feelings, but if pu predict good and the looked-for good miscarries a host of enemies bear down upon you and demand your hide.

Years ago Grover predicted that the m Kansas City Union Station would visit some fine morning by spontaneous combine tion. He called it a solid mass of disguite disintegrants, which was a harder name to it had ever been called by its bitter enemies. At 1 a. m. he had seen a new con swish its tail viciously over the moldy edita and he read this strange antic as a bein symbol and let go his prediction. But the Kansas City Union Station endured pur after year. Indeed, it was not until Nove ber last that it was abandoned for a min did new depot, and when abandoned then were still no symptoms of spontaneous con bustion. In consequence of this fall-dame Grover received tons of bitter letters min containing the most venomous threats it a possible to conceive.

Lay it on Thick

Explaining this little circumstance, Gara says: "If I had predicted that our treasured old landmark would have endured eternia as a shame and an eyesore, most folk wall have shrugged their shoulders and turned the sporting page. Instead, I promised t great public benefit, and they held it b against me, and laid for me, and lambar me whenever they had a little spare ink

This seems to have taught the prophets lesson. In promising us all this fine west and superabundance of crops for 1915, b heaps it on without any single specification There is no one particular we can its him up on later, and as there does not see to be any such known thing to mankind ! normal weather, he can come back at us statistics, no matter what the nature of a complaint. And as a last inner defense l

can blame it on the stars. The moral of this is, Don't be any kinds a prophet if you are going to be a stingy of Lay it on as thick as you know how, a stand pat. Above all, don't be a shrink optimist or too specific in your special brai of optimism. Go the whole distance to you've got everybody cheering with you, and if they don't know what they're chests about. If the whole world would beam at keep beaming there never could be things as war and hard times. Ask the co who loves his mother-in-law and see If it

doesn't second the motion.

A City-planning Lesson

A City-planning Lesson
From the Kansas City Star.
To open the streets to its water front—whis Boston's gateway—that city is considered plan to aweep away entire, blocks of cobuildings, stretching for a half mile believed washington street and the Atlantic avidocks. It will cost \$50,000,000. Boston chave kept this space open to traffic at cost if it had been awake to the necessity generation ago. Now it must pay millions generation ago. Now it must pay million the last two years city-planning commi-have been appointed in Cincinnati. Low Paducah, Scranton, Omaha, Schenectady, Haven, Portland and Lawrence, Mass. All the hint from the situation Boston finds

LONGFELLOW'S "BOOK OF SONNELS Twas Sunday evening as I wandered down The central highway of this swarming I And felt a pleasant stillness—not a track Of Saturday's hard turmoil in the town Then as the gentle breeze just stirs a gue-Yet almost motionless, or as the fact Of slient smiles. I heard the chimse Yet almost motionless, or as the Of silent smiles, I heard the

Sound murmuring through the autumn ning'a brown Today again I past along Broadway
In the fierce tumult and mid-noise of noWhile 'neath my feet the solid pare-

When lo! it seemed that bells began to plat-Upon a Sabbath eve a silver tune-For as I walked I read the poet's book. -Richard Watson distan-

CHILDREN OF THE DEAD

From the New York San.

Five hundred and fifty orphan childred, and bubies and all nameless, were brought been to be in afternoon from the 'quake area.—Cable show from Rome.

Gone are the hearts that bore tham

Gone with the dead and missed.
Lost are the hands which soothed them.
Still are the lips that hissed.
Sillenced the songs which fulled them.
Sweet at the close of day.
Ob, for the angel mothers,
So far, so far away!

Who is to plan their future?
Who is to teach them games?
Who is to answer questions?
Who is to give them names?
Where winds the path tensorme?
Where runs the read next read
Who is to guide their fosisteps
An threash the hills from Here!